

# NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## THE "NEW BOOKS," ONCE MORE.

The "Union" has another column about the "new books" opened (figuratively) at the Treasury at the termination of the Democratic Administration on the 4th day of March, 1841; and the venerable Editor gets deeper and deeper into error at every step. He seizes hold, as he supposes, of a discrepancy (which would, if he were right, prove nothing germane to the matter) which is not but a blunder of his, or his informant, and he goes on stumbling over his own blunder until he loses sight altogether of the real issue between him and the National Intelligencer on this subject. We take leave to turn him back to it, and to hold him to it.

The original assertions of the "Union," and the only points made by it worthy of attention, were in the following words:

"Hence it will be seen that the Whig 'new books' show we have a national debt of about eighteen millions of dollars, more than ten millions of which constitute one of the legacies of the late Whig Administration. Whig promises of retrenchment and economy end in millions of debt. This is the manner in which the Democrats predicted they would fulfil their boasted undertakings. They proposed, during the previous campaign, to reduce our annual expenditures to thirteen millions of dollars, and relieve us from all debt and unnecessary taxation. But Mr. Webster's 'new books' show that they increased our expenses and our taxes by the unequal and unjust tariff of 1842, and have left the people to struggle with a heavy national debt."

It is not true that any portion of the existing national debt was contracted by the Whig (nor even by the Tyler) Administration.

It is not true that the Whigs (or even the Tylerites) made promises of retrenchment and economy which ended in millions of debt.

It is not true that they have left the people to struggle with a heavy national debt.

It is true that there remained in the Treasury of the United States, on the 1st day of January, 1837, a surplus of seventeen millions of dollars and upwards; and that the new Democratic Administration which came in on the 4th of March, 1837, found that surplus there, or (whether more or less) nearly that.

It is true that there were received besides into the Treasury within the four years of that Administration, the sum of nine millions and upwards of dollars (\$9,124,747) from the sales of United States Bank stock and other sources than those of the ordinary revenue.

It is true that there were also issued within that period, and outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, Treasury notes to the amount of between five and six millions more (\$5,648,512) to be redeemed by the new Administration.

These sums, taken together, make an aggregate of available means which were in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, or came into it prior to the 4th of March, 1841, over and above the current revenues, of nearly thirty-two millions of dollars (\$31,882,732)—and

When the four years of that Democratic Administration expired, and they surrendered the old books at the Treasury to their successors, they left in the Treasury a balance, not of thirty-two millions, nor even the balance of seventeen millions which they found there on coming into power, but the very magnificent nominal balance of less than six hundred thousand dollars, (\$572,718.)

Nominal, we say; for they left a floating debt and a deficit of means of twelve millions of dollars (\$12,088,215) to be provided for by their successors.

Of this floating debt, the Whigs funded ten millions of dollars (which the "Union" calls a Whig debt) and paid off the residue; and when they went out of power, left in the Treasury a balance, not of a poor half million of dollars, but of over eight millions of dollars.

This is the true state of the account upon the books of the Treasury, and defies contradiction.

If the Editor of the "Union" desires to know why the floating debt was funded by the Whig Administration, instead of leaving it, as they found it, in the form of Treasury notes, due-bills, &c., perhaps his desire, as well as the curiosity of our readers, will be gratified by the perusal of the following extract from the Report of Secretary Ewing on the subject to Congress on the 3d of June, 1841:

"In the opinion of the undersigned, when a national debt does exist, and must continue for a time, it is better that it should be made a funded debt, according to our ancient financial usage. It is then sheltered by no cover, and is the subject of no delusion. It is open, palpable, true; the eyes of the country will be upon it, and will be able at a glance to mark its reduction or its increase; and it is believed that a loan for the requisite amount, having eight years to run, but redeemable at the will of the Government on six months' notice, could be negotiated at a much less rate of interest than Treasury notes. Much expense would also be saved in dispensing with the machinery of the issue and payment and cancelling of Treasury notes."

## MASSACHUSETTS.

The permanent organization of the Senate of this State was completed on Saturday by the election of WILLIAM B. CALHOUN as President, and CHARLES CALHOUN as Clerk.

The committee on the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor submitted the following report:

For Governor. For Lieutenant Governor.  
Number of votes. . . . . 105,928  
Necessary for choice. 52,965  
George N. Briggs had 51,938  
Isaac Davis. . . . . 37,427  
Samuel E. Sewall. . . . . 8,316  
Henry Shaw. . . . . 8,089  
Scattering. . . . . 458

Neither of the candidates having the required number of votes, the report declared George N. Briggs, Isaac Davis, Samuel E. Sewall, and Henry Shaw to be the constitutional candidates for Governor, and John Reed, George Savory, John M. Brewster, and Charles W. Moore, for Lieutenant Governor.

The report was accepted and sent to the House, which selected George N. Briggs as the first candidate for Governor, and Isaac Davis the second; John Reed the first for Lieutenant Governor, and George Savory the second.

These nominations having been sent to the Senate, that body unanimously elected the present faithful incumbents, GEORGE N. BRIGGS, Governor, and JOHN REED, Lieutenant Governor, for the present year.

STEARNS' EXPLOSION.—On the 3d instant the towboat Stearns, in towing a ship over the bar, burst into her boiler, killing Mr. Charles Whinn, second engineer, and a fireman, name unknown, and dangerously wounding Mr. Kew, first engineer; slightly injuring the pilot, and severely scalding four of the deck-hands.—N. O. Bulletin.

## RESOURCES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In industry and frugality no State in the Union stands before old Massachusetts. The perfectly systematic manner in which business is there carried on, the division of labor which prevails in all branches of manufacturing industry, and the thousand little "notions" which are annually produced, swell the product of her industry to an almost incredible amount. By returns from the assessors of the several cities and towns in that State, made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth during the past year, it appears that the agricultural products of the State for the year were estimated at \$23,000,000; the whale, cod, and mackerel fisheries at \$11,900,000; and the manufacturing products at \$90,000,000—making a grand total of \$124,735,264, (one hundred and twenty-four millions seven hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars.)

In the ninety millions of manufacturing products are included the ships built during the year.

Massachusetts, however, is not only a great producing but a great consuming State. We have seen an estimate of the articles produced in other States and consumed in that State, amounting to some \$42,000,000: showing the importance of that Commonwealth as a market as well as a producing State. Such industry not only augments the wealth of the State, but increases the resources of the Nation.

## THE WAR UPON THE TARIFF.

Whatever may be the fruit of the war articles of the government paper heretofore—its "voice" is now for peace—or of the inflammatory appeals to the war spirit in the House of Representatives, it is very clear that the Administration is bent upon hostilities against the Tariff. The last number of the "Union" assures us that the Administration "are sincere" in the avowal of this determination. In giving this assurance, however, the "Union" makes the subjoined most remarkable admission, from which it appears that, for a peaceful termination of the Oregon controversy, the Administration—the government editor at least—relies upon a successful war upon home industry!

## FROM THE "UNION" OF TUESDAY NIGHT.

"If a more liberal system of revenue be adopted, it will be received with pleasure by the great body of the people, for whom it is designed. It will also present this question to Great Britain—whether she is willing to exchange her relations with her best customer (made more necessary to her by a relaxation of our own system, for our own benefit, however) from one of commerce and peace into a relation of active controversy and war."

## THE NEXT NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The United States Gazette of January 12, in addition to its regular daily letter from Washington, publishes a letter from "A Looker-on," who has spent some days at Washington, and whose letter shows that he possesses the advantage, which the Gazette attributes to him, of an intimacy with public men and things. In that letter we find the following paragraph concerning the probable complexion of the English newspapers which will be brought by the next arrival, which so well describes our own anticipation of what was likely to happen that we cannot refrain from copying it, though the fortunate postponement of the discussion by the Senate until the tenth day of February has somewhat diminished the danger suggested in this extract, of the effect of the next news from abroad:

"It is probable the debate in the House will be purposely continued till after the arrival of the steamer of the 4th. This, for one, I deeply regret. The tone of the British press will no doubt be arrogant and offensive. It is an Englishman's prerogative to say disagreeable things to the most disagreeable way. If Parliament is in session, it may be that the tone of debate will be equally so. Though the Executive may, through its diplomatic correspondence, receive private and pacific assurances, all that will reach Congress will be that which is calculated to produce resentment and excitement—the fuming of British editors and opposition and ministerial cavillers, with an incidental blast of anti-American vituperation from Conciliation Hall. This will break upon the ear of Congress at the end of an exciting debate, just too at the moment when minds are balancing, and any violent jar will turn them the wrong way. Many a one who might vote against the notice, or any other semi-measure, may lose his temper under the smart of foreign obloquy, confounding as it generally does all sorts of men and of opinions. This I fear will be the inevitable result if this question is kept undecided by the House. If a vote were had, no matter what the result, the question would be transferred to a less excitable body, where safe and moderate discussion, in any emergency, may be had. For these reasons, I deeply regret the apparent determination of the House to prolong this useless and worse than useless debate."

GEORGIA.—The special election which was held last week for a Representative in Congress from the third Congressional district of the State of Georgia, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of WASHINGTON POSE, resulted in the choice of GEORGE W. B. TOWNS, Democrat, over AMBROSE BAKER, Whig competitor. The Macon Messenger attributes this result to apathy on the part of the Whigs. Mr. TOWNS has been heretofore a member of the same body to which he is now elected.

LOUISIANA.—Of the three Democratic candidates who were in the field to supply the vacancy of Representative in Congress from the third district of Louisiana, Mr. LA SALLE is the successful candidate. The Whigs brought out no candidate, and therefore took little or no interest in the election. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Mr. SLIDELL.

INDIANA.—A bill was reported to each House of the Indiana Legislature on the 3d instant, by the joint committee to which the subject had been previously referred, providing for the adjustment of the public debt of that State. The bill appears to be formed on the plan suggested by Mr. BUTLER, the agent of the bondholders.

MICHIGAN.—The Legislature of Michigan commenced its annual session on the 5th instant. The Senate was called to order by the Lieutenant Governor, and ISAAC E. CRAWLEY was elected Speaker of the House; after which the two branches went into joint convention, and, having first canvassed the votes, duly installed into office ALPHONSE FELCH as Governor, and WILLIAM L. GREENLEY as Lieutenant Governor. The new Governor delivered a brief inaugural address, and was expected to send his Message to the Legislature the next day.

The Charleston papers announce the death of the venerable Dr. LE SEIGNEUR, at the advanced age of 84, after a residence of more than half a century in that city. He was a native of Caen, France, whence he emigrated to St. Domingo, from which place he was forced to fly during the revolutionary troubles of that country.

BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS.—The condition of the banks of New Orleans on the 1st instant, according to the statement of the Board of Commerce, was as follows:

LIABILITIES. ASSETS.  
Circulation. . . . . \$3,068,316 50  
Deposits. . . . . 7,045,480 40  
Due other banks. . . . . 312,873 50  
Other liabilities. . . . . 58,932 21  
Total. . . . . \$10,984,672 61

Specie. . . . . \$6,212,534 82  
Loans on deposit. . . . . 3,254,364 00  
Due by other banks. . . . . 58,932 21  
Other assets. . . . . 330,736 08  
Total. . . . . \$10,984,672 61

## THE "ARMY OF OBSERVATION."

We are sorry to hear, through different channels, very unpleasant reports of the more than uncomfortable condition of the detachments of the Army now concentrated and stationed at Corpus Christi. The particulars stated in the following extracts from the New York Sun, taken from an editorial notice of the matter, offer a picture so deplorable and revolting that we cannot but hope that it is greatly overcharged. If one-fourth of it only be true, however, it is high time that that encampment was broken up:

"Few of the men or officers look well. All murmur at being compelled to remain at a desolate place, poorly equipped, without camp-fires, without protection, hardly enough for cooking, and a third of the army on the sick-list. Bad as this is, both as to position and accommodation, it is nothing to the moral depravity which exists in the neighborhood of the camp, which gives a foretaste of what may be expected from war. A correspondent of the New Orleans Tropic says that every arrival of new troops pouring in from all parts of the Union was promptly followed by an arrival of some portion of that vast horde of liquor-selling harpies which bring up the rear of an army, and is ever ready to prey upon the poor soldier. More than thirty grog-shops, constructed of frail materials, have been erected. All the outlaws, thieves, and murderers from the United States seem to have found homes in these temporary structures. Their savage yells and horrid oaths and imprecations can be heard at all hours of the night. Their bacchanalian revels usually terminate in a bloody affray, in which the refugees show their intimate acquaintance with bowie-knives and revolvers. To the philanthropist no sight can be more truly distressing than that of the bloated and sin-marked visages of these men, as they listlessly lounge by day through the purlieus of this modern pandemonium, concocting their hellish plans for the night. But, not content with confining their murderous attacks to their own worthy fraternity, they have recently laid their ruthless hands on the soldiers of the 4th Artillery who were shot dead by one of these cutthroats. The murderer escaped simply because no efficient measures were taken for his apprehension. Two days after a soldier of the 2d Artillery was found dead in a pool, about a quarter of a mile from the encampment, with the indubitable marks of violence upon his body. No means whatever have been taken to discover the fiend who perpetrated this deed. Several soldiers, known to have money in their possession, have been enticed into the grog-shops, then drugged with some infernal potion, and robbed of their dearly-bought savings whilst in a state of stupor. A soldier left the encampment a few days since with a hundred dollars in his pocket, his hand earnings for two years, and was missing for several days; he was at length found in the 'Chapparal,' almost entirely dead, minus his hundred dollars, and still stupid from the effects of the drug which had been given him."

The Sun (which we should hardly venture to quote in favor of a pacific policy were it not an opponent of the Whigs) takes advantage of the occasion to moralize as follows:

"If this is a fair picture of a few regiments (less than four thousand men) quartered in Texas, what would be the demoralizing effect, under such officers, of an army of two hundred thousand men spread on the Northern and Southern frontiers?"

"All kinds of vice, all kinds of crime, the demoralization of youth and age, a hardened indifference to results, a sanguinary and vindictive temper, a love of broils, quarrels, and bloodshed, gambling ad libitum, and drinking to ruin and destruction, follow in the train of war. War is the great ally of despotism and crime, and the deadliest enemy of progressive democracy. Its all very well for Members of Congress to have a quiet home, and find themselves peacefully and comfortably seated near a good fire in the splendid Capitol of Washington, talking in the most indolgent manner of war; advocating it, inviting it, as a member did from Missouri, who said 'he and his two sons would like to have a little fighting'; fighting for what? A principle which he is honestly adjusted by pacific negotiation. Can the mind of man discover a more noble cause of war, a less moral, a less humane reason for killing our fellow creatures, and hardening the lives of our own fellow-citizens?"

## FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.

FROM THE TARIQUAN ADVOCATE, DECEMBER 18.  
A CALM.—The storm of popular excitement in this vicinity has passed over, and is now heard only at a distance. We should not, however, permit ourselves to believe that the calm will not be broken. The evil spirits that caused the recent commotion are yet free and unfettered, and doubtless meditate other outrages, which they will not fail to execute the moment that the people become quiet and unwatchful. We, therefore, repeat our admonition to the people, not only to be on their guard, but not to relax their efforts to secure the outlaws.

COMMISSION TO THE CANEAS.—It afforded us much pleasure to meet a few days since P. M. BUTLER, Esq., the late able and popular United States Agent for the Cherokees. He is looking well, and manifests his usual solicitude for the peace and prosperity of this people. After closing the duties incumbent on his late station, we understand that he will make a visit to the Caneas and other Western tribes, to whom, in connection with Wm. G. LEWIS, Esq., of Tennessee, he has been appointed a Commissioner by the President. The object of the mission is to effect the establishment of friendly relations with the roving tribes of the Southwest. In the selection of Gov. BUTLER as one of the Commissioners we think the President has been quite fortunate, as he has visited the Caneas and is experienced and capable. He has already sent out runners, with the "broken days," inviting the Indians to meet them at a certain time at some place convenient to themselves. It is the wish, we understand, of the Governor to get deputations to accompany him from the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. And in compliance with this wish, and a desire to promote peace and establish intercourse between the whites and Indians, and between the different Indian tribes themselves, our Acting Principal Chief, Mr. LOWRY, has already appointed a couple of Cherokees to accompany the Commissioners.

The company will probably leave in a few days.

EARTHQUAKE.—A very sensible quaking of the earth occurred at Memphis, Tennessee, on the evening of the 23d ultimo, starting people to their feet, and frightening many. The agitation was accompanied with a roar or rumbling noise, and apparently proceeded from a northwesterly direction. It lasted about half a minute.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—At the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Boston Athenaeum, held on Monday last, the Hon. JOSEPH QUINCY, senior, announced that he had in his possession the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which he was authorized to present to the Athenaeum, for a permanent fund, the income to be appropriated for the purchase of books. The proprietors voted to accept the donation on the prescribed terms, and that all the volumes purchased and the alcoves containing them should bear the name of the donor.

Mr. QUINCY then stated that no living person but himself and the donor then knew his name, and that it had been his intention that it should remain a secret, but had concluded to announce that for this donation (we may add as munificent as it was opportune and unexpected) the proprietors were indebted to JOHN BROMFIELD, Esq.—Boston Journal.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.—The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, speaking of the proposed appropriation of \$75,000 for improving the navigation of the Hudson river, says:

"It is amusing to see the qualification placed opposite the item for the Hudson river. The appropriation is declared to be for the purpose of improving the means of access to the water of the Hudson river, and not for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Hudson river. As a water-level is such an exceedingly out of the way place, and so difficult to be got at as to require an appropriation of \$75,000 to keep the way open, would it not be well to remove it nearer the coast? This is the latest Democratic abstraction of today."

The navigation of the Mississippi has been worse this winter than it has been for years. The water has been lower at this point than it has ever been since, and it has been deep enough for the largest class of boats to navigate with ease and safety. But we scarcely open a paper from above this point does not contain a list of boats aground, or some other mishap incident to navigation this season. The navigation between this point and Cairo has been very dangerous and uncertain, but above that it has been almost closed. The number of passengers put ashore at Cairo and in that region has been almost a famine. They have been landed in such crowds that they frequently find themselves in a very unpleasant and critical condition. The Mississippi is the outlet for the commerce of the richest country in the world, and a small appropriation from the General Government would make it the safest and most certain navigable channel in the States. If the Southern and Western members of Congress would exert themselves, this appropriation might easily be obtained.

[Victory Whig.]

## FROM THE PACIFIC.

NAVAL.—A letter from an officer of the United States ship Savannah, in the Pacific, dated at Mazatlan on the 18th of November, gives the latest intelligence from the Pacific. The letter states:

"That the Savannah left Honolulu for Mazatlan on the 13th of October, and made the passage in thirty-six days, experiencing all kinds of weather, from gale to calm."

"The impression previous to our arrival was, that we should have some difficulty with Mexico; but we find every thing pacific, and not even a rumor of war. Nations, like individuals, reflect and talk a great while before they go to blows. War is getting out of fashion. We shall probably remain here some forty or fifty days, and then sail for Callao, on our way home, where we expect to arrive in May or June."

"The Portsmouth, Com. MORTON, sailed on the 18th up the Gulf. The Leicard, Com. PAGE, is in sight from Oahu. We are looking for the Warren every day. Our cruises have been anything but pleasant. Several principal officers have been on the sick list, but have all recovered."

"We are worn down with long continued service, and are extremely anxious to return to the United States, having been cruising from port to port in the Pacific two long years."

"H. B. M. line-of-battle ship Collingwood arrived at Honolulu September 21st."

## FROM TEXAS.

The latest Texan papers (being from Galveston as late as the 3d instant) leave no room to doubt that Gen. HENDERSON has been elected Governor of the State of Texas by a large majority.

The Houston Telegraph thinks it hardly within the range of probability that the Legislature of Texas will be convened until the first week in February.

The same paper states that several planters from Georgia and South Carolina have recently been examining the land near the mouths of the Brazos and Colorado, and those on the Caney, San Bernard, and Oyster Creek, with a view to large cotton, sugar, and tobacco plantations in that region. They are delighted with the country, and resolved to remove thither with their negroes forthwith.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The Message of Governor SHUNK was delivered on Tuesday last to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia United States Gazette gives this synopsis of its contents:

The Message is short, but sufficiently conclusive. After acknowledging the favors of Providence in our people's health and prosperity, the Governor proceeds at once to consider the state of the public debt, and the payment of the interest.

The balance in the Treasury is \$625,000, which, with what may certainly be calculated on, will meet the interest due in February, which will be paid.

The public debt is \$40,986,392, the annual interest on which is \$2,023,996—a sum less than the receipts; but the postponement of a certain class of payments enables the State to meet the principal demands.

The Governor remarks that he was right in his Message of last January, that the State was not then prepared to resume the payment of its interest, but, having commenced it, it would be dishonorable now to make provisions to satisfy public wants. The present Governor considers as a crisis, and thinks it ought to be met. In December next there will be only \$100,000 in the Treasury, so that, though no extraordinary expenses should be incurred, there must be some additional income to meet the February interest in 1847. What that income shall be from the Governor does not advise.

The Governor goes into a short history of internal improvements in the State, shows how the debt of the State arose, refers to the legislation which led to great losses, and condemns the system of gratuities.

There is a severe blow at the old "Buckshot War," and then a glance at the evils of banks, and the banking system, with its evils. The Governor thinks that no new banking capital is required, and that restrictions ought, when they can, to be placed on the existing banks.

Reference is made to the important mineral and agricultural wealth of the State, and that leads to a reference to the protective tariff. The Governor goes for protection.

The Governor refers, with great propriety, to the inequality of the operation of the present mode of levying the State taxes; he approves of the voluntary militia; and refers, with most gratifying commendation, to the public schools.

He asks that important bills may not be detained by the Legislature until near its close.

The Message terminates with a notice of the death of Gen. Jackson.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A gentleman fellow, calling himself Albion Floyd, was arrested on Saturday by officers Zell and Cook, at Baltimore, after a long and secret pursuit, upon suspicion of being connected with certain hotel robberies which have lately taken place. The party was instantly placed in a hack, and conducted by his vigilant captors to the office of Justice Gray, where, upon searching him, his pockets were found crammed with a variety of costly jewelry, consisting of three or four gold watches, diamond and other rings, a changeable set of jewelry, gold pencil and pen cases, breastpins, necklaces, &c., the principal part of which is understood to be the property of Lieutenant W. D. Porter, who was recently robbed at the United States Hotel, in Washington. A gold hunting lever-watch has been recognised as the property of Mr. Hurlbut, stolen from his room at Barnum's hotel, in this city, about two weeks since. Besides the above, there was found in his trunks, at his boarding house, a quantity of clothing, which, various articles lead to the suspicion that it is stolen. His trunk was also found to contain a portfolio stamped with the name "L. Woodbury," and the name of Virginia Woodbury written within. Several keys, with numbers attached, evidently belonging to hotels, were also found upon him. On examination before Justice Gray, he was committed to jail.—Sun.

GRACE DARLING OUTDO.—A most interesting story is told in a late German paper of a remarkable woman of Pilsau, Prussia, who certainly rises into the gigantic, or whose integrity, to say the least, appears to be unprecedented. This woman, of a truly generous daring, is the widow of a seaman, with whom, for upwards of twenty years, she made long voyages; and, since his death, she has devoted her life (for his memory's sake) to the noble and perilous task of carrying aid to the drowning. Her name is Katherine Klenfisch. Whenever a storm arises (whether by day or night) she embarks in her boat and quits the harbor in search of shipwrecks. At the age of forty-seven, she has already rescued upwards of three hundred individuals from certain death. The population of Pilsau venerate her as something holy, and the seamen look upon her as their guardian angel. All heads are uncovered as she passes along the street. The Prussian and several other Governments have sent her medals of civil merit; the municipality of Pilsau has conferred on her the freedom of her town. She possesses an athletic figure and great strength, seeming to be furnished by nature in view of a capacity to go through by land and sea the most arduous labors. Her physiognomy is somewhat masculine, with the expression softened by a look of gentleness and goodness.

A MANKY AND ANGRY ACT.—An interesting little boy, who could not swim, while skating on our river on New Year's day, ran into a large air-hole; he kept himself for some time above water; the little boys all gathered round the opening, tried to hand him poles, but the ice continued breaking and he was still floating out of reach; despair at last seized his heart, and he was visible in every face around. At this critical moment, when exhausted, and the poor little fellow was about to sink, a brave and generous hearted boy exclaimed, "I cannot stand it, boys!" he wheeled round, made a run, and dashed in at the risk of his own life, and, after breaking his swim to the edge of the ice with him, and, after breaking his way to the more solid ice, succeeded in handing him out to his companions, who then assisted him out.

In Rome this act of heroism would have earned this brave youth a civic crown. His name is ALBERT HENNINGER. [Kansas Republican.]

AN ICE SHIP ABANDONED.—The big Arctico, of ice, having been dismasted, bound to Philadelphia, laden with ice, and from Belmont, was driven by a leak on Saturday, the 15th ult., in at the risk of the ice with him, and, after breaking his way to the edge of the ice with him, and, after breaking his way to the more solid ice, succeeded in handing him out to his companions, who then assisted him out.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas says that an interesting discovery has been made at Geneva. The manuscript of the last canto of Don Juan has been found. It is in Lord Byron's own handwriting. It is said to be unusually "racy," and will speedily be published in Paris. A new composition by WERER has also turned up by accident, and a magnificent poem by Ariosto.

IRON IN PENNSYLVANIA.—One iron foundry, near Harrisburg, (Pa.) paid during the past season \$10,000 for tolls on its cast iron transported on the canal. There have been erected in the State of Pennsylvania within the last two years thirty-two anthracite iron foundries.—Ledger.

The following communication, from the pen of an eminent gentleman of the legal profession, does so much honor to his humanity as well as to his understanding that we have pleasure in giving it a conspicuous place in our columns. Whatever may be thought of the particular mode which he recommends of adjusting the Oregon difficulty, all must admire the elevated spirit and excellent sense of the general views which he presents of that portentous subject.

## TO THE EDITORS.

The present posture of affairs between the United States and Great Britain is calculated to awaken the deepest solicitude in the bosom of every patriot, every philanthropist, and every Christian. Matters seem to have approached a crisis which cannot be contemplated without a feeling of solemnity and anxiety. The subject-matter of controversy which now remains open between the two nations is a comparatively small portion of the Territory of Oregon, and it sinks into insignificance when compared with the magnitude of the consequences which may result from pressing this controversy to an extremity. Both parties have declared their readiness to yield a portion of their respective demands; both have advanced to a certain extent in their effort to obtain a compromise, and the difference between their several offers may fairly be regarded as the only substantial point in dispute. It is in reference to this narrow ground alone that they have been unable to come to an arrangement.

Upon this point the negotiation has been suspended, if not closed. All the ordinary means of adjusting differences between nations seem to be exhausted. Diplomacy has failed to accomplish the desired result. After years have been expended in setting forth and maintaining by argument the antagonistic claims and pretensions of the parties, they have found themselves unable to agree upon any terms of accommodation. What then remains to be done or attempted to avert the fearful consequences which menace the two nations?

According to the usages which have prevailed in similar cases, no alternative presents itself but war. Two powerful, gallant, and haughty nations, each unwilling to yield a title of what it believes to be its rights, and planting itself on the platform of national honor, finding it impossible, as is supposed, to agree upon any plan of amicable adjustment, appear disposed to vindicate their respective claims by an appeal to arms.

This is at best but a sorry mode of determining a question of right between two Christian people, of deciding upon a title to land between any parties. The only question which remains open is a simple one of title to a particular territory. Both are by common consent in the joint and peaceable possession of the subject of controversy. The title, on either side rests on historical documents and written proofs. Are we, at this period of the world, to fall back upon the barbarous practices of the dark ages, to revive a mode of trial repugnant and abhorrent to the principles of our nature, and submit the decision of such a question coolly and deliberately to the arbitrament of the sword?

Who can look forward to such a catastrophe without a feeling of horror? The two parties are endowed with equal courage and with equal pride. In a righteous cause, and to accomplish adequate ends, both will be found prepared to encounter every sacrifice, to endure every extremity, to submit to every hazard, rather than yield. Both possess immense resources, physical and moral; both wield large means of carrying on the work of mutual destruction. Can any man on either side of the Atlantic believe, in the wildest flights of his imagination, that either of these parties is to be so utterly prostrated by its mighty foe, so completely humbled by the superior strength of its antagonist, as to be compelled to surrender by capitulation what it had been unwilling to yield for the preservation of peace? No one gifted with ordinary intelligence can anticipate such a result. Yet it is not manifest that unless a consequence should flow from a resort to hostilities, a war, though continued through three periods which has been consumed in negotiation, will prove equally inefficient in terminating the controversy!

Is the war, then, to be interminable? Is it to descend as a bequest to our posterity, and our children and children's children, to be cradled in arms, nurtured amid the turmoil of battle, and to spend their entire existence in carrying on this bloody conflict? Is it to be a war of extermination, or is it at length to be brought to a close by an amicable arrangement? After exhausting each other's strength, after expending those resources which, wisely applied, might be made so magnificently to advance our common interests and mutual happiness, in enlarging the boundaries of civilization and widening the sphere of human enjoyment, in the dreadful work of mutual destruction and the infliction of mutual injury, are we at length, after years of calamitous suffering on both sides, with animosities sharpened by the conflict, with deeply exasperated feelings of embittered hatred, to conclude the struggle upon terms of concession and friendly compromise? With such views of the consequences which impend over two such nations, originating in such a cause, and in such an object, the mind is prompted seriously and solemnly to inquire, is there no mode by which they may be averted? Is there no way in which the parties may be spared the crime of inflicting and the misery of suffering such calamities as now menace us? Is there no practicable course which the patriot, the philanthropist, the Christian, can devise to ward off these awful results? Have all peaceful means been tried, and have all proved abortive? It would seem that the parties can never approximate to a settlement through the ordinary forms of diplomacy. Arguments the most cogent are addressed, without producing conviction, to minds already rooted in a long-established habit. Neither party can cherish the expectation that he will be able to effect a change in the opinions of his adversary. A submission of the question in controversy to the judgment of a foreign umpire has been declined by the Government of the United States, and upon grounds which appear satisfactory. It may well be doubted whether any nation, particularly one placed in the circumstances in which the United States stands, ought ever to consent to submit questions involving its honor or its rights of sovereignty to the adjudication of any foreign potentate. It is hoped that the precedent thus set will rarely, if ever, be departed from under any contingency.

In this state of the business, without pronouncing that no other mode is practicable, and may not even prove more available, it will not, it is hoped, be regarded as presumptuous to suggest a plan by which the difficulties between the two nations may be accommodated, without subjecting either to any offensive or disparaging imputation. As has been remarked, the question is one purely and exclusively of title to land. The parties recognise the same principles of law as their rule of action. The case is one emphatically of a judicial character. Let a tribunal be created, constituted of five or six individuals of each nation, selected for their eminent judicial attainments, and their exalted personal integrity. Let them be sworn impartially to examine the case, and to decide upon it in conformity with justice and equity. To that tribunal let the entire subject be submitted, with plenary authority, untrammelled by instructions, to employ such means as it may deem proper, and to adjust the controversy, in all its circumstances and details, as it shall deem expedient and right. Let the judgment of this tribunal be forever binding and conclusive.

It will be remembered that difficulties as momentous in their character, and apparently as insurmountable, have heretofore been adjusted between the same parties by means strikingly analogous to that now suggested. The Board of Commissioners organized under the treaty of 1794 reviewed the deliberate acts of the British monarch, and the solemn adjudications of British courts, and awarded a just remuneration to American citizens who complained of the illegality of these proceedings. The adjudications of this high tribunal were acquiesced in without a murmur by the Government whose acts were thus pronounced wrongful. If questions of so grave and delicate and complicated a character could thus be adjusted, little apprehension need be entertained of a failure to accomplish the same result in the case before us.

Such a course as has been indicated is recommended by every consideration. It is in perfect harmony with the institutions of both countries. The foundations upon which those institutions rest are the broad, the universal, the enduring principles of law. The ordinary judicial tribunals of both nations are accustomed to investigate and decide legal questions involving the merits